


#### AVAILABILITY OF GROUND WATER TO INDIVIDUAL WELLS


A few gallons per minute from dug wells in compact bouldery silty gravel (till); yield of wells finished in underlying bedrock ranges from 2 to 50 gpm, averages 8-10 gpm




Artificial fill, beach, and tidal marsh deposits (see explanation)

Yield of wells finished in unconsolidated deposits above the basal contact boundary: silty gravel (silt) is yellow, med.


minute



More than 300



100-300



0-100

Estimated yield based on hydraulic conductivity and saturated thickness of aquifer material (described below), assuming proper well construction at a site located by a program of exploratory test drilling. Local variations in hydraulic conductivity and saturated thickness may result in yields below those predicted in some areas and above in others.

**SYMBOLS**

○ FF  
Public-supply well  
*See table of public water supplies*

● PWW-22  
Observation well  
*Water level records in accompanying graph*

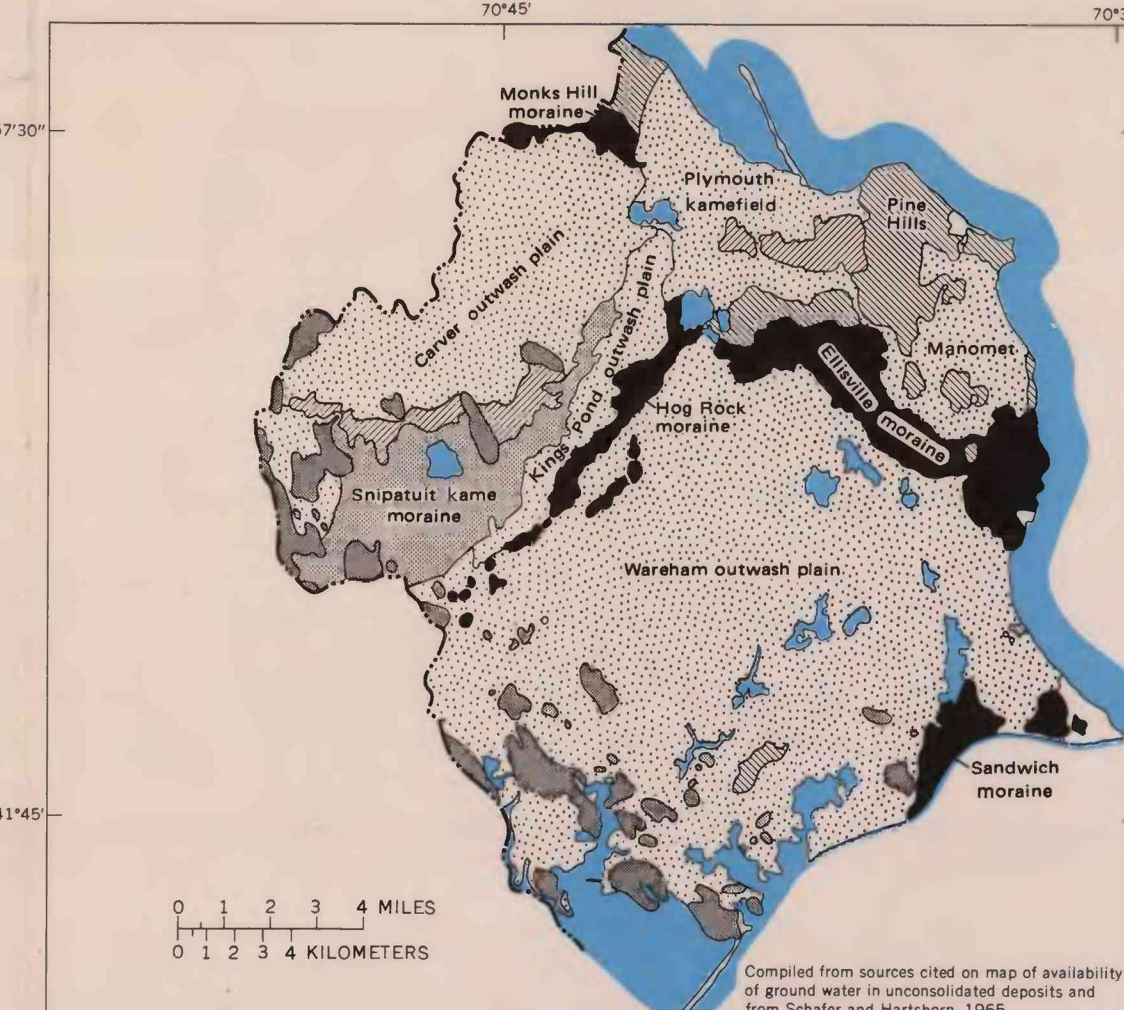
**Gaging station**      **Low-flow partial record station**

Station number is that used to identify gaging station and low-flow partial-record site in national network of hydrologic-data collection sites of U.S. Geological Survey.

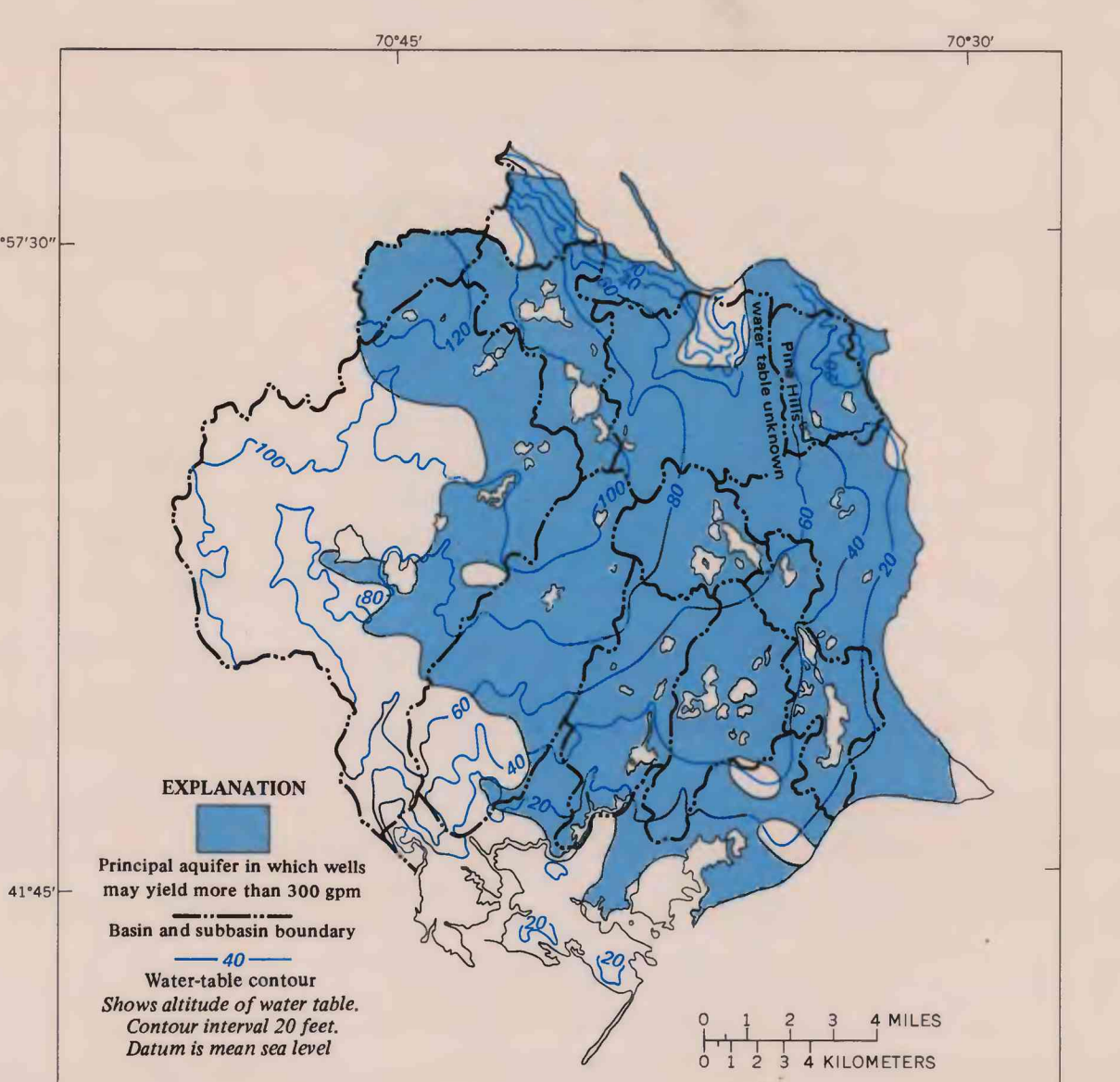
Drainage basin boundary

Estimated saturated thickness of stratified and nonstratified unconsolidated deposits described below that lie above the

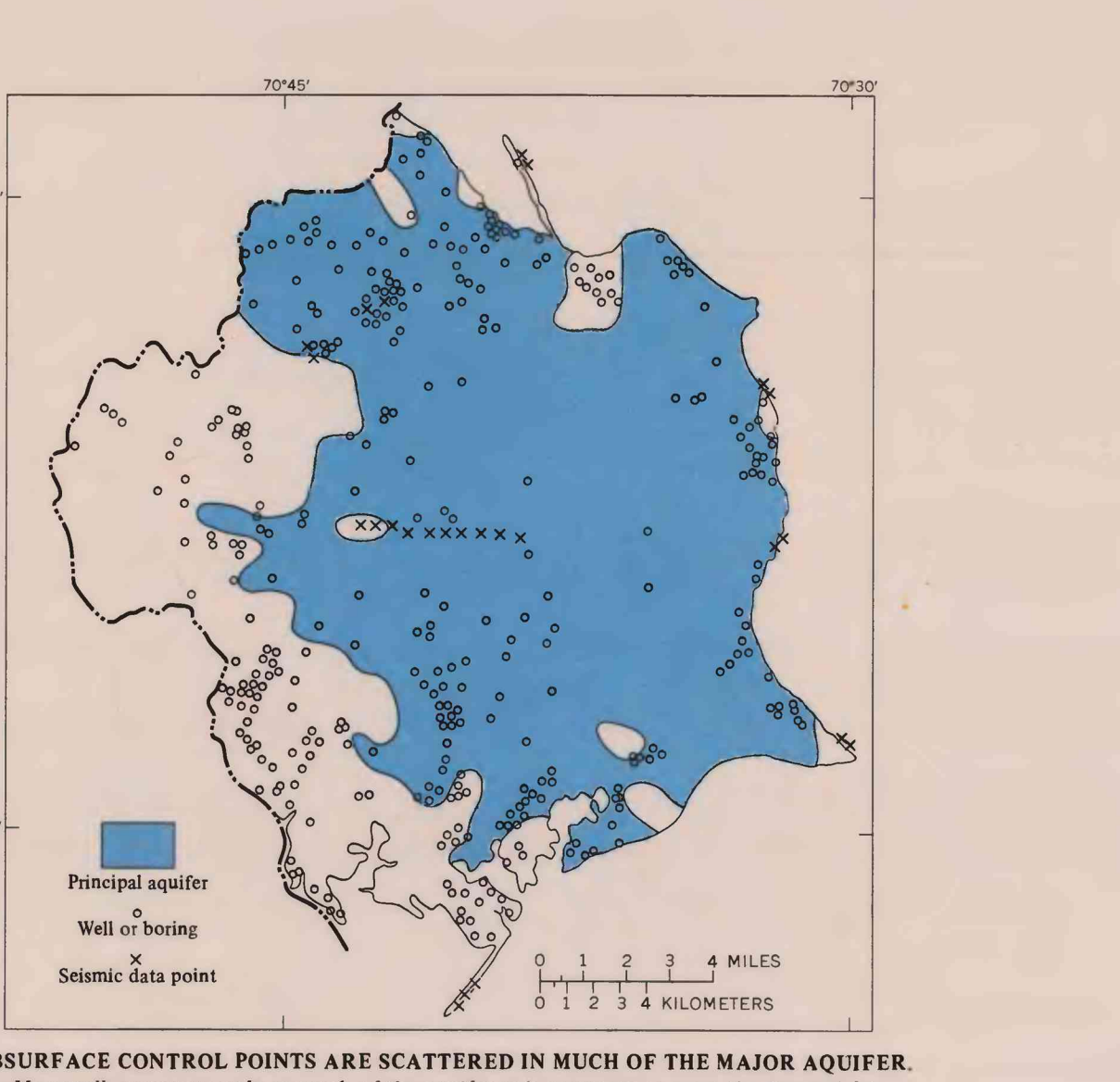
lowestmost impact till that mantles bedrock, interval 50 feet

[illegible]

ESTIMATES OF GROUND-WATER AVAILABILITY AND WELL YIELD ARE BASED ON INTERPRETATIONS OF SUBSURFACE MATERIALS AND THEIR HORIZONTAL VARIATIONS, AS INFERRED FROM THE GLACIAL LANDFORM MAP (ABOVE), TOGETHER WITH DATA ON VERTICAL VARIATION IN MATERIALS AND SATURATED THICKNESS FROM RECORDS OF WELLS AND BORINGS AND HYDROLOGIC PROPERTIES OF THE MATERIALS FROM AQUIFER TESTS. — *Glacial landforms are used to extend interpretations*



THE LATERAL DIRECTION OF GROUND-WATER FLOW IS PERPENDICULAR TO THE WATER-TABLE



SURFACE CONTROL POINTS ARE SCATTERED IN MUCH OF THE MAJOR AQUIFER.

Most wells penetrate only as much of the aquifer as is necessary to meet the demand for water. A few of the deeper holes in the southeastern part suggest that fine-grained deposits may be an important component of the subsurface materials. Additional deep test holes and seismic work are necessary to provide data for planning development of the aquifer. Logs, fields, and other data on wells and borings are available in the files of Water Resources Division, U.S. Geological Survey, Boston, Mass.; coastal seismic data are given in Oldale (1969).

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